82-797

No. _____

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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1982

JAMES BATES, GREGORY TAYLOR,
and CHRISTIAN CASTELAW,

Petitioners

v.

GERALD C. BRUNER,

Respondent

**ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT**

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM, 1982

JAMES BATES, GREGORY TAYLOR,
and CHRISTIAN CASTELAW,

Petitioners

v.

GERALD C. BRUNER,

Respondent

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

The question presented for review is whether or not a defendant in an action under 42 U.S.C. §1983 may be held liable where there is no proof of personal involvement in the alleged deprivation of the plaintiff's civil rights.

PARTIES

The parties to the proceeding in the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit were: Gerald C. Bruner (plaintiff in the District Court) and James Bates, Gregory Taylor, Christian Castelaw, Wade Dunaway, James Humphrey, Richard Ingram, Steve Tinder, and Rick Fretz (defendants in the District Court).

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The opinion of the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit is reported at 684 F.2d 422. There is no District Court opinion.

JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT

Petitioners seek review of a judgment of the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit made and filed August 11, 1982. Jurisdiction to review the judgment of the Court of Appeals is conferred on this Court by 28 U.S.C. § 1254.

STATUTE INVOLVED

This case involves 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which provides:

> Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, or any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a Statue of the District of Columbia.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This case arises out of an incident which occurred during the early morning hours of April 23, 1979, in Knoxville, Tennessee. The parties' versions of what happened are sharply conflicting in many respects, but some facts are undisputed and are as follows.

While on routine patrol at 2:00 a.m.. Knoxville police officer Steve Tinder came upon a car parked in back of a city school. He looked inside the car and observed 25-year-old Gerald Bruner, apparently unconscious. Officer Tinder aroused Bruner and asked him to step outside the car. A scuffle ensued, and Bruner fled. Officer Tinder radioed for help and remained for the time being with his and Bruner's cars.

Petitioners, Officer James Bates, Officer Gregory Taylor, and Explorer Scout Christian Castelaw, were nearby on their way home from the police station when they heard Tinder's call for

help. They searched for Bruner on foot, spotted him, and chased him. Castelaw caught up with Bruner in an alley, and the two scuffled. Taylor and Bates arrived and helped Castelaw subdue Bruner.

Next, Officer James Humphrey arrived on the scene. Bruner, though being held face down on the ground by petitioners, was still thrashing about. Humphrey offered his handcuffs to the off-duty officers, who had none.

After Bruner was handcuffed, Officer Tinder and Officers Richard Ingram, Rick Fretz, and Wade Dunaway arrived on the scene. Because Bruner had blood on his face, an ambulance wa called. Officers Tinder and Fretz began to try to take the still struggling Bruner up the alley to where the ambulance would arrive, a distance of some 60 yards. Petitioners stayed behind to search for a radio and flashlight lost in the scuffle with Bruner. Bruner was eventually taken to the end of the alley and into the ambulance. Officer Tinder rode with him to the hospital.

At the hospital Bruner was found to have sustained, in addition to minor cuts and bruises, a depressed skull fracture on the right side. The skull fracture resulted in post-traumatic epilepsy, and some loss of brain function.

Bruner filed suit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee against all seven officers and Scout Castelaw, alleging a violation of 42 U.S.C. §1983. The case was tried twice. In neither trial was Bruner able to say which defendant, if any, inflicted the blow which fractured his skull. All defendants denied hitting Bruner on the right side of the head.

The first trial resulted in a jury verdict against all defendants. The District Judge granted the defendants a new trial. At the close of the second trial, the Court directed verdicts in favor of Officers Dunaway, Humphrey, and Ingram. The jury exonerated Officers Fretz and Tinder, but found against petitioners.

Both Bruner and petitioners appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the District Court.

Petitioners are seeking review in this Court of that portion of the judgment below holding them liable to Bruner under 42 U.S.C. §1983.

ARGUMENT

Liability under 42 U.S.C. §1983 requires personal involvement in a deprivation of civil rights. *Monell v. Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978); *Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362 (1976). In the case of non-supervisory persons such as petitioners, even the most liberal cases require actual commission of the wrongful act or presence while it was being done. *Byrd v. Brishke*, 466 F.2d 6 (7th Cir. 1972).

There is no proof in this case as to which of the eight defendants, if any, inflicted the blow to Bruner's skull. Nor can it be deduced that any particular defendant was present when the injury occurred, since it is not known when the blow to Bruner's skull was inflicted and no defendant was with Bruner throughout the incident in question. Petitioners, for example, did not witness the initial scuffle with Tinder nor the transporting of Bruner up the alley to the ambulance. The presence of blood on Bruner's face after his scuffle with petitioners is immaterial, since Bruner's doctor testified that the skull blow did not break the skin. Moreover, the doctor testified that the skull injury would have rendered Bruner unconscious, and Bruner testified that he was conscious throughout his contact with petitioners.

Thus, there is no proof from which the jury could legitimately find that any one of the eight defendants either fractured Bruner's skull or was present while it was being done. This case goes beyond even cases like *Byrd v. Brishke, supra,* in which it was shown at least that certain officers were present while a beating occurred.

Plaintiff Bruner's injury was serious and unfortunate, but that is obviously no justification for singling out three defendants either at random or by speculation. The decision of the Court of Appeals is in conflict with all precedent in this important area of federal law. Petitioners respectfully urge that such a case merits review by this Court.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Copies of this petition have been served upon Norbert J. Slovis, Esq., and William S. Zwick, Esq., attorneys for respondent in this proceeding by placing same in the United States Mail with sufficient postage directed to their respective office addresses on this the 12th day of November, 1982.

APPENDIX

Nos. 81-5096, 97

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

GERALD C. BRUNER,
Plaintiff-Appellee,
Cross-Appellant,

v.

WADE DUNAWAY, et al.,
Defendants,
Cross-Appellees

JAMES BATES, GREGORY TAYLOR, CHRISTIAN CASTELLAW,
Defendants-Appellants.

ON APPEAL from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Decided and Filed August 11, 1982.

Before: MERRITT AND KRUPANSKY, Circuit Judges and CECIL, Senior Circuit Judge.

Per Curiam. This is an appeal and cross-appeal from the Eastern District of Tennessee wherein the plaintiff-appellee, cross-appellant, Gerald C. Bruner (hereinafter referred to as plaintiff or Bruner) asserts as error the district court's grant of a new trial to defendants after a jury verdict for the plaintiff. The defendants, cross-appellees are James Bates (Bates), Gregory Taylor (Taylor), Wade Dunaway (Dunaway), James Humphrey (Humphrey), Richard Ingram (Ingram), Steve Tinder (Tinder). Rick Fretz (Fretz) and Christian Castellaw (Castellaw). Bates, Taylor and Castellaw having been found liable to the plaintiff after a second trial, are also appellants, contending that the trial judge erred in denying their alternative motions for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, new trial and remittitur.

The instant action arose out of incidents occurring on April 23, 1979. Plaintiff alleged in his initial complaint in the district court that, on that date, defendants Bates, Taylor, Dunaway, Humphrey, Ingram and Tinder, police officers for the City of Knoxville, Tennessee, defendant Fretz, a reserve police officer for that municipality, and defendant Castellaw, an explorer boy scout acting as a reserve police officer, deprived him of rights secured under the Constitution by subjecting him to severre beatings while in the custody of said officers. The action was instituted pursuant to 42 U.S.C § 1983.

Plaintiff testified at the first trial that he was asleep in his automobile, which was parked adjacent to a school building, when Tinder woke him and requested that he exit the vehicle. Bruner testified that Tinder then began striking him with a flashlight or club and that, out of fear for his personal safety, he ran from the scene.

Thereafter, according to plaintiff's testimony, he stopped briefly at the home of Arthur Copeland (Copeland) erroneously believing it to be the residence of an acquaintance. After leaving Copeland's residence, Bruner fled into an alley where he was confronted by defendant Castellaw and struck on the head by an unidentified individual.[1] Thereafter Bruner stated that he was repeatedly struck and kicked by other unidentified persons and he was dragged down the alley. Plaintiff was then placed into an ambulance and taken to the hospital for medical treatment.

The defendants each admitted their presence at various stages of the incident but, with the exception of Tinder and Castellaw, flatly denied striking the plaintiff in any manner.

Tinder testified that, while on patrol, he found Bruner asleep in an automobile parked behind a school building. Tinder ordered Bruner out of the automobile and began to frisk him. Bruner thereupon assaulted Tinder provoking the officer to strike Bruner with his nightstick, after which Bruner pushed the officer to the ground and fled the scene.

---

[1] At the second trial Bruner specifically identified Castellaw as the individual striking the initial blow in the alley. This change in testimony, however, plays no part in the Court's decision.

Castellaw testified that he was in the company of officers Bates and Taylor when he heard Tinder's call for help on the police radio. Upon receiving the call, Castellaw and the two officers initiated a search of the area and, after discovering the plaintiff, gave chase. Castellaw encountered Bruner in an alley where, according to Castellaw, Bruner attacked him and Castellaw struck Bruner in the side of the head with his flashlight.

Taylor testified that when he arrived in the alley Castellaw and Bruner were engaged in a struggle and he attempted to aid Castellaw in subduing the plaintiff. Bates, according to his testimony, arrived at the scene after Taylor and also sought to restrain Bruner.

Dunaway, Humphrey and Ingram each testifed that they did not arrive at the scene until after Taylor, Bates and Castellaw had apprehended Bruner and that they (Dunaway, Humphrey, Ingram) did not assist or participate in subduing Bruner. Fretz testified that when he arrived at the alley Bruner was already handcuffed and that Fretz assisted other officers in restraining him. Fretz also testified that he assisted in placing Bruner in the ambulance.

The first trial resulted in a jury verdict for plaintiff against all defendants assessing damages in the amount of $300,000. The district court however, on motion of the defendants, set aside the jury verdict and ordered a new trial. The court's order provided, in pertinent part:

> The suit is based upon an alleged violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, commonly referred to as the Civil Rights Act. In order for any of the defendants to be held [liable] under that Act, personal involvement must be shown. *See Monell* v. *Dept. of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 648 (1978); *Sanberg* v. *Daley*, 306 Fed. Supp. 277 (N.D. Ill. 1969); *Salazar* v. *Dowd*, 256 Fed. Supp. 220, 223 (D. Colo. 1966). The proof failed to show that defendants Bates, Taylor, Dunaway, Humphrey and Fretz were personally involved in injuring plaintiff.

The plaintiff's motion for reconsideration of the new trial order was denied and a new trial ensued.

At the close of the evidence of the second trial the district judge directed a verdict in favor of defendants Ingram, Dunaway and Humphrey. The City of Knoxville had previously been dismissed from the action. The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff against defendants Bates, Taylor and Castellaw and assessed damages in the amount of $100,000. The jury found defendants Tinder and Fretz not liable to plaintiff.

Thereafter the defendants moved for a judgment notwithstanding the verdict or, alternatively, new trial or remittitur. The plaintiff moved for a judgment notwithstanding the verdict as to defendants Tinder and Dunaway, a new trial limited to the issue of damages or, in the alternative, additur. The district judge denied the parties' respective motions and this appeal ensued.

With respect to the propriety of the district court's grant or denial of a new trial, the following principles, recently affirmed by this Circuit, govern this Court's review:

> In ruling upon a motion for a new trial based on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of the evidence, a district judge must compare the opposing proofs and weigh the evidence (*Felton* v. *Spiro*, 78 F. 576 (6th Cir. 1897) Taft, J.), *General American Life Ins. Co.* v. *Central Nat'l Bank*, 136 F.2d 821 (6th Cir. 1943), and "it is the duty of the judge to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, if he is of the opinion that the verdict is against the clear weight of the evidence *****."
>
> *****
>
> "[C] courts are not free to reweigh the evidence and set aside the jury verdicts merely because the jury could have drawn different inferences or conclusions or because judges feel that other results are more reasonable." *Tenant* v. *Peoria & P.U. Ry. Co.*, 321 U.S. 29, 35,64 S.Ct. 409, 412,88 L. Ed. 520 (1944); *Werthan Bag Corp.* v. *Agnew*, 202 F.2d 119, 122 (6th Cir. 1953). Thus, while the district judge has a duty to intervene in appropriate cases, the jury's verdict should be accepted if it is one which could reasonably have been reached.
>
> ******

> With respect to the applicable scope of review of a District Court decision granting or denying a new trial on the basis of the weight of the evidence, it is well settled that reversal may be predicated only upon an abuse of discretion.

TCP Industries, Inc. v. *Uniroyal, Inc.*, 661 F.2d 542,546 (6th Cir. 1981), *quoting Duncan* v. *Duncan* 377 F.2d 49, 52-53 (6th Cir. 1967), *cert denied*, 389 U.S. 912 (1967). Thus, the district court is afforded broad discretion in ruling on new trial motions. *See generally* 10 C. Wright and A. Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure § 2818 (1971).

In the instant case, as indicated, the district judge initially granted the new trial motion because, in his opinion, the evidence failed to demonstrate personal participation in the alleged wrongful behavior by officers Bates, Taylor, Dunaway and Fretz. Plaintiff presently contends that even assuming *arguendo* the evidence did not demonstrate personal involvement in the administering of the beatings, the inaction of the "non-participating" officers while Bruner was being assaulted subjects those officers to liability.

Plaintiff places primary reliance on *Byrde* v. *Brishke*, 466 F.2d 6 (7th Cir. 1972). In *Byrde* the plaintiff testified that he was beaten by unidentified officers in the backroom of a tavern. Although the plaintiff in *Byrde* was unable to specifically identify the individuals who struck him, he was able to identify three officers who were present at the time of the beating. The lower court directed a verdict for the defendants at the close of the evidence. On appeal the Seventh Circuit reversed, stating, in pertinent part:

> We believe it is clear that one who is given the badge of authority of a police officer may not ignore the duty imposed by his office and fail to stop other officers who summarily punish a third person in his presence or otherwise within his knowledge. That responsibility obviously obtains when the nonfeasor is a supervisory officer to whose direction misfeasor officers are committed. So, too, the same responsiblity must exist as to non-supervisory officers who are present at the scene of such summary punishment, for to hold otherwise would be to insulate non-supervisory officers from liability for reasonably foreseeable consequences of the neglect of their duty to enforce the laws and preserve the peace. Accordingly, the

> plaintiff was entitled to have his case against defendants Moran, Pfeiffer and Finnin submitted to the jury upon his having offered testimony that he was beaten by unknown officers in their presence.

Id. at 11. *See also, Putnam* v. *Gerloff*, 639 F.2d 415 (8th Cir. 1981) (deputy's failure to intervene in beating administered by sheriff is sufficient to subject him to liability). *Compare Dean* v. *Gladney*, 621 F.2d 1331 (5th Cir. 1980) (no evidence linking officer to arrests for which other officer held liable, therefore error for district court to hold that he was jointly and severally liable with other officer).

This Circuit has approved the holding of *Byrde* in *Smith* v. *Ross*, 482 F.2d 33 (6th Cir. 1973) (per curiam). In *Smith*, although the Court found that a deputy's acts were not the cause of the harm suffered by defendants,the Court stated:

> We agree with appellants that a law enforcement officer can be liable under §1983 when by his inaction he fails to perform a statutorily imposed duty to enforce the laws equally and fairly, and thereby denies equal protection to persons legitimately excercising rights guaranteed them under state or federal law. Acts of omission are actionable in this context to the same extent as are acts of commission.

The foregoing authority clearly counsels that it is not necessary, in order to hold a police officer liable under §1983, to demonstrate that the officer actively participated in striking a plaintiff. Had the district court's decision to grant a new trial rested solely on a contrary interpretation of the law plaintiff's position would be decidedly more persuasive.

However, as indicated, following the lower court's order granting a new trial, the plaintiff filed a motion to reconsider upon the pronouncements of *Byrde, supra*. Nevertheless the Court refused to vacate its earlier order, holding, in pertinent part:

> But assuming for purposes of argument that plaintiff is right in his contention that, under the circumstances of this case, mere presence while a wrong is being committed is sufficient to hold the one who is present liable under the

> Act, the proof in the present case fails to show that all of the defendants were present while the assault or other wrongs were being committed. Thus, even under plaintiff's theory, the proof was insufficient to hold those defendants who were not present and who did not participate in the assault liable in the present case.

The gist of this alternative holding is that the proof at trial, in the view of the trial judge, failed to establish presence of some defendants during the assault. This view is supported by the record.

At the first trial, as previously indicated, the plaintiff was unable to identify the officers present during the time he was beaten. Officers Dunaway and Ingram testified that they arrived at the scene *after* the plaintiff was subdued. The evidence tended to show that the assault on Bruner occured prior to the time plaintiff was subdued. Accordingly, and considering the fact that plaintiff's necessarily circumstantial evidence was directly contradicted on the whole, the trial court's grant of a new trial was not an abuse of discretion and therefore will not be disturbed on appeal.

Similarly, it was not error for the trial court to deny a judgment notwithstanding the verdict or new trial after the second trial. The evidence demonstrated that Bates, Taylor and Castellaw were involved in restraining Bruner and the jury was entitled to determine that, in so doing, they had employed excessive and unreasonable force.

With respect to the final issue, the defendants Bates, Taylor and Castellaw assert that the trial judge erred in denying their motion for remittitur on the $100,000 verdict. However, in general, courts are reluctant to overturn jury verdicts on the grounds of excessive or inadequate damages. *Cross* v. *Thomson*, 298 F.2d 186 (6th Cir. 1962). In light of the medical evidence adduced at trial indicating that Bruner suffered a severe skull fracture the night of the incident which permanently diminished his intellectual capacity and that Bruner presently has "post-traumatic epilepsy" requiring preventive medication, the facts of this case clearly do not warrant interference with the jury's award of damages.

In accordance with the foregoing, the judgment of the district court is hereby Affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
NORTHERN DIVISION

GERALD C. BRUNER

No. 3-80-164

v.

JAMES BATES
GREGORY TAYLOR,
STEVE TINDER,
RICKY FRETZ, and
CHRISTIAN CASTELLAW

JUDGMENT

(Filed December 3, 1980)

This action came on for trial before the Court and a jury, Honorable Robert L. Taylor, United States District Judge, presiding, and the issues having been duly tried and the jury having duly rendered its verdict,

It is Ordered and Adjudged that the plaintiff, Gerald C. Bruner, recover of the defendants, James Bates, Gregory Taylor and Christian Castellaw, the sum of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate as provided by law, and his costs of action.

It is Further Ordered and Adjudged that the plaintiff take nothing, that the action be dismissed on the merits, and that the defendants, Steve Tinder and Ricky Fretz, recover of the plaintiff, Gerald C. Bruner, their costs of action.

Dated at Knoxville, Tennessee this 3rd day of December, 1980.

Karl D. Saulpaw, Jr.

Clerk of Court

By /s/ Jean Medlock

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
NORTHERN DIVISION

GERALD C. BRUNER

v. CIV. 3-80-164

JAMES BATES. ET AL

O R D E R

(Filed December 23, 1980)

Before the Court are the plaintiff's motion for a new trial, or for an additur and the defendants' motion for a new trial or a remittitur, or for judgment notwithstanding the verdict. We are of the opinion that there were questions of fact for the determination of the jury, and that the determiniat
the jury, and that the determination by the jury is supported by substantial evidence. In the opinion of the Court, it did not err in its ruling on questions of evidence. The verdict awarded by the jury is reasonable and should not be remitted. This Court is without power to order an additur. *Dimick* v. *Schiedt*, 293 U.S. 474 (1935). It is, therefore, ORDERED that the various motions be, and the same hereby are, denied.

Finally, the attorneys for the respective parties are asking for attorneys' fees under 42 U.S.C. §1988. The facts in this case were disputed and the question of liability was a close one. Two trials were necessitated. We see no justification in putting the taxpayers

to further expense in the form of attorneys' fees. *See Oliver v. Kalamazoo Board of Education*, Nos. 79-1042, 79-1101 and 79-1723 (C.A. 6, December 15, 1980), opinion of Weick, J., concurring in part. The statute puts the question of attorneys' fees "in the discretion of the Court." We are of the opinion that the facts do not justify attorneys' fees for either side. It is, accordingly, ORDERED that the respective motions for attorneys' fees be, and the same hereby are, denied.

Enter:

/s/ Robert L. Taylor
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

No. 81-5096/97

GERALD C. BRUNER — Plaintiff-Appellee, Cross-Appellant,

v.

WADE DUNAWAY, ET AL., — Defendants, Cross-Appellee,

JAMES BATES, GERGORY TAYLOR, CHRISTIAN CASTELLAW, — Defendants-Appellants.

BEFORE: MERRITT and KRUPANSKY, Circuit Judges and CECIL, Senior Circuit Judge.

JUDGMENT

(Filed August 11, 1982)

APPEAL from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

THIS CAUSE came on to be heard on the record from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee and was argued by counsel.

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF. It is now here ordered and adjudged by this Court that the judgment of the said District Court in this cause be and the same is hereby affirmed.

No costs taxed.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

John P. Hehman, Clerk

/s/ John P. Hehman

Clerk

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
DEC 30 1982
ALEXANDER L. STEVAS
CLERK

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No. 82-787

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term 1982

JAMES BATES, GREGORY TAYLOR,
and CHRISTIAN CASTELAW,

Petitioners,

v.

GERALD C. BRUNER,

Respondent.

On Writ of Certiorari
to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Sixth Circuit

BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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No. 82-787

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term 1982

JAMES BATES, GREGORY TAYLOR,
and CHRISTIAN CASTELAW,
Petitioners,

v.

GERALD C. BRUNER
Respondent.

On Writ of Certiorari
to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Sixth Circuit

BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO WRIT OF CERTIORARI

QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

The question presented for review is whether or not a law enforcement officer can be liable under § 1983 when by inaction he fails to perform a statutorily imposed duty.

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Gerald Bruner scuffled with Officer Tinder after he was assaulted by him and then fled.

At both trials below, Bruner testified he was hit on the nose when apprehended by Castelaw and knocked to the ground, but was not totally unconscious. After he was on the ground and after the other police officers arrived was when he remembered being kicked and beaten into unconsciousness, although he does remember rather vaguely being taken to the hospital.

Moments before the beating, Arthur Copeland saw Gerald Bruner and testified that in his opinion Bruner was fine and did not look like Bruner did in the pictures which were taken shortly after Bruner arrived at the hospital.

Dr. Stephen Natelson testified Bruner suffered a serious skull fracture

caused by a severe blow with a blunt object, not as a result of a fall, but most likely Bruner's head was supported by an object or against the ground when the blow was struck. Further, he testified that Bruner most likely would have lost the consciousness after such a blow and it was highly unlikely that he would have been capable of running any distance or thrashing around violently.

All the Defendants at the two trials below denied hitting Bruner and all denied seeing or hearing anyone hit him.

ARGUMENT

The Respondent in this case is not attempting to circumvent the "personal involvement" requirement by asserting the doctrine of "respondeat superior" as a basis for liability of persons who were

not present at the time of the incidents. Monell v. Department of Social Services, 436 U.S. 568 (1978). Rather, it is the actual involvement as set forth in the case of Byrd v. Brishke, 466 F.2d 6 (7th Cir. 1972). Even if the Defendants did not personally participate in the violation of the beating of the Respondent, the Defendants are liable in law for negligently or intentionally failing to protect him from others who did beat him.

Thus, the Seventh Circuit made clear that, in a case where the plaintiff alleges that he was beaten by police officers in violation of his civil rights, the personal involvement requirement is satisfied by a showing that the officers were present and failed to stop such a beating.

A similar result has been reached by other courts, involving both police

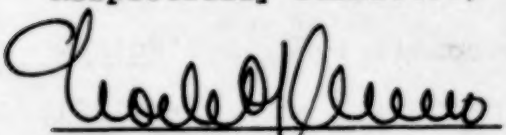
beatings and other constitutional violations. See Simms v. Reiner, 419 F. Supp. 468 (N.D. Ill. 1976)(suit against officer who failed to prevent an illegal warrantless search); Pitrone v. Mercadante, 420 F. Supp. 1387 (E.D. Pa. 1976)(suit against officers who were present at, but did not participate in, an illegal beating); Wood v. Breier, 66 F.R.D. 8 (E.D. Wis. 1975)(suit against police chief for beating done by unknown officers; court, citing Byrd); Jennings v. Davis, 476 F.2d 1271 (8th Cir. 1973) (suit against officers who witnessed but did not prevent an illegal search and seizure); Moon v. Winfield, 368 F. Supp. 843 (N.D. Ill. 1973)(suit against a non-supervisory officer who failed to stop a beating administered by his partner); Smith v. Ross, 482 F.2d 33 (6th Cir. 1973); Azar v. Conley, 456 F.2d 1382 (6th Cir. 1972)(recognizing that § 1983 liability

arises from acts of omission as well as commission); and Putnam v. Gerloff, 639 F.2d 415 (8th Cir. 1981)(deputy's failure to intervene in beating administered by Sheriff is sufficient to subject him to liability).

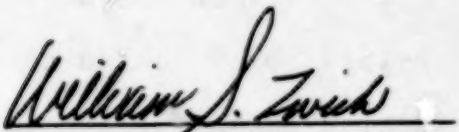
All of the Defendants at the two trials below denied hitting Bruner; all denied seeing or hearing anyone hit him. None of the Defendants came forward at any time to offer any explanation as to how Bruner received such massive and extensive injuries.

There is no conflict in the circuits as to the decision rendered by the Sixth Circuit and therefore, the Respondent respectfully would submit that the Writ of Certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,



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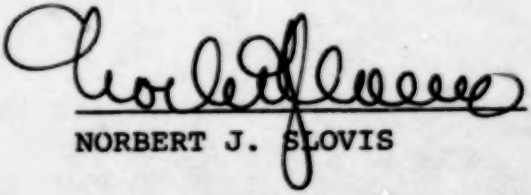


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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that true and exact copies of this Brief have been served upon Robert H. Watson, Jr., Esquire and John M. Norris, Esquire, attorneys for the Petitioners in this proceeding, by placing same in the U.S. mail with sufficient postage directed to their respective office addresses on this 9th day of December, 1982.



NORBERT J. SLOVIS